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Forschungen und Beobachtungen auf geographischem und kolonialwirtschaftlichem Gebiet. Berlin : Georg Reimer, 1907. Roy. 8°, xiv, 468 pp., 8 maps, 33 pl., 318 figs.

FYNN, A. J. The American Indian as a Product of Environment. With special Reference to the Pueblos. Boston : Little, Brown, and Co., 1907. 12°, (xi,) 275 p., 8 pl.

HAMY, E. T. Croyances et Pratiques Religieuses des Premiers Mexicains. Le Culte des Dieux Tlaloques. Paris, 1907.

HOLMES, W. H. Biographical Memoir of Lewis Henry Morgan, 1818-1881. Read before the National Academy of Sciences, November 20, 1907. Washington, 1908. 8°, p. 219-239, port.

HOUGH, WALTER. Antiquities of the Upper Gila and Salt Rivers in Arizona and New Mexico. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 35. Washington : Government Printing Office, 1907. 8°, 96 pp., 11 pl., 51 figs.

JENKS, ALBERT ERNEST. Ba-long-long the Igorot Boy. Illustrated by Marian Deborah Seiders. Chicago : Row, Peterson & Co. [1907]. 12°, (viii,) 183 + 1 p., ill.

JONES, WILLIAM. Fox Texts. Publications of the American Ethnological Society. Edited by Franz Boas. Vol. I. Leiden : Late E. J. Brill, 1907. 8°, vi, 383 pp.

The Texts, in Fox and English, consist of five historical tales, twelve miscellaneous myths and traditions, twelve parables, seventeen stories of the culture hero, and four prayers. "The plan of the translation was to follow the order of ideas expressed in the original as far as the idiom would permit, consequently the text can to a great extent be followed word for word and sentence for sentence in the translation."

MACDONALD, D. The Oceanic Languages : Their Grammatical Structure, Vocabulary and Origin. London : Henry Frowde, 1907. 12°, xv, 352 pp., map.

MARTIN, R. System der (Physischen) Anthropologie und Anthropologische Bibliographie. Braunschweig, 1907.

NORTH, A. W. The Mother of California. Being an Historical Sketch of the Little Known Land of Baja California, from the days of Cortez to the Present Time, Depicting the Ancient Missions therein Established (etc.), together with an Extensive Bibliography. San Francisco and New York : Paul Elder & Co., c. 1908. 8°, xi, 169 p., 32 pl., map. (\$2.00 net.)

To be reviewed.

PARKER, ARTHUR C. Excavations in an Erie Indian village and burial site at Ripley, Chautauqua county, N. Y. (N. Y. State Museum, Bull. 117, Albany, 1907.) 8°, pp. 457-554, 38 pl.

RELIGIONS : Ancient and Modern. London : Archibald Constable & Co. Ltd. 16°, 1 s. per vol.

A handy series, each volume devoted to a particular subject, as Animism, by Edward Clodd; Pantheism, by J. A. Picton; The Religions of Ancient China, by Professor Giles; The Religion of Ancient Greece, by Jane Harrison; Islam, by T. W. Arnold; Magic and Fetishism, by A. C. Haddon; The Religion of Ancient Egypt, by W. M. Flinders-Petrie, etc. About twenty-five volumes have appeared thus far.

ROTH, W. E. Burial Ceremonies and Disposal of the Dead. (From Records of the Australian Museum, vol. 6, pt. 5, July 18, 1907.)

SMITH, HARLAN I. Archæology of the Gulf of Georgia and Puget Sound. Jesup North Pacific Expedition, II, pt. VI. Memoir of the American Museum of Natural History. Leiden and New York, 1907. 4°, pp. 301-441, figs. 101-198, pl. X-XII.

STREHLOW, CARL. Mythen, Sagen und Märchen des Aranda-Stammes in Zentral-Australien. Gesammelt von Carl Strehlow, Missionar in Hermannsburg, Süd-Australien. Bearbeitet von Moritz Freiherrn von Leonhardi. Frankfurt am Main: Joseph Baer & Co., 1907. 4°, 7 ll., 104 pp., 8 pl., figs. (Veröffentlichungen aus dem Städtischen Völker-Museum, Frankfurt am Main.) 15 M.

TANNER, HENRY S. Pre-historic man. The first settlers on the western continent Oriental Free Masons. [Long Beach, Cal., 1908.] 12°, 48 pp.

This pamphlet is worthless.

TORRES, L. M. Informe sobre la Exploración Arqueológica al Delta del Paraná y sur de Entre Ríos. Buenos Aires, 1907. (Artículo publicado en los Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina, tomo 64, página 129 y siguientes.)

WEBSTER, HUTTON. Primitive Secret Societies. A Study in Early Politics and Religion. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1908. 8°, xiii, 227 pp. (\$2.00 net.)

The chapter titles are: The men's house; The puberty institution; The secret rites; The training of the novice; The power of the elders; Development of tribal societies; Functions of the tribal societies; Decline of tribal societies; The clan ceremonies; Magical fraternities; Diffusion of initiation ceremonies.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE

CONDUCTED BY DR ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN

[NOTE. — Authors, especially those whose articles appear in journals and other serials not entirely devoted to anthropology, will greatly aid this department of the *American Anthropologist* by sending directly to Dr A. F. Chamberlain, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A., reprints or copies of such studies as they may desire to have noticed in these pages. — EDITOR.]

GENERAL

Andrée (R.) Ethnologische Betrachtungen über Hockerbestattung. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 282-307, 2 pl., 17 fgs.) Treats of the racial distribution of the "knee-elbow" disposition of the corpse in burial in America (Aleuts, Eskimo, N. W. Pacific coast, California, "mound-builders," Mohawks, Muskogee, Pimas, Mexico and C. America, funeral-urn region of S. America, — Tupi-Guarani in particular, Chaco, Peru, etc.), Europe (widespread in prehistoric times), Africa (Egyptians, Hottentots, Bantu tribes, and some W. African negroes), Asia (unknown in Islam and over a large part of the continent; known in several regions of Hindustan, Andaman ids., Malacca, Malay archipelago, Japan among poorer classes), Australia, Melanesia and Polynesia, etc. The various methods of disposing the body in this way (sitting, lying, orientation, position according to sex, social standing, etc.) are briefly considered. Among the reasons for the "knee-elbow" position are lack of space (e. g., in urns, etc.) and dislike to dig graves large enough (primitive "laziness"); it is the common position of rest and sleep among very many peoples, and so appropriate to the dead, especially where death is affined to sleep; the limbs are tied to the body to prevent the return of the dead, etc. Dr A. rejects the theory that this position for the dead was intended to imitate the

embryo in the womb of the mother, holding that a knowledge of the embryo-position was hardly possessed by man in the stone age, or by later savages.

Bartels (F.) Tuberkulose (Wirbelkaries) in der jüngeren Steinzeit. (Ibid., 243-255, 1 pl., 4 fgs.) Describes a skeleton of the later stone age, found in a grave at Heidelberg in 1904, of which the spinal column in the region of the 3d to 6th vertebræ (of which a detailed account is given) show pathological changes due probably to tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that the individual had probably recovered from the disease — *Spondylitis tuberculosa*.

Bergt (W.) Dr Hermann Obst. (Jhrb. d. städt. Mus. f. Völkerk. zu Leipzig, 1906 [1907], I, 7-14, portr.) Sketch of life and scientific activities of Dr H. Obst (1837-1906), ethnologist and man of letters, physician and anatomist, founder and promoter of the Leipzig Museum and its director from 1883.

—. Die Abteilung für vergleichende Länderkunde am städtischen Museum für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig. (Ibid., 31-43, 1 pl.) Treats of the origin and development of the section for comparative geography of the Leipzig Museum für Völkerkunde, the labors of Dr A. Stübel, etc.

Berkhan (O.) Zwei Fälle von Skaphocephalie. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 8-11, 4 fgs.) Describes two cases of scaphocephaly — a 60 year old tailor in Braunschweig of unimpaired

intelligence, and a $3\frac{1}{4}$ year old boy, son of a workman and mentally deficient. In both cases affections of the bony structure (rachitis) were noted, and Dr B. finds the causes of scaphocephaly in rachitic disease of the skull after birth, intrameningeal dropsy, and irregularities in the ossification of the sutures.

- C. (F.) Francisco Ferraz de Macedo. (Portugalia, Porto, 1907, II, 480, 1 fig.) Brief account of scientific activities, list of chief publications, etc., of Dr Ferraz de Macedo (1845-1907), the Portuguese anthropologist and criminologist. He had charge of the photo-anthropometric laboratory of the criminal court in Lisbon. He was the author of two works relating to America: *O Homem quaternario e as civilizações prehistoricas na America* (Lisboa, 1882) and *Ethnogenie brésilienne* (Lisboa, 1886-87).

Curtin (R. G.) The medical superstitions of precious stones, including notes on the therapeutics of other stones. (Bull. Amer. Acad. Med., Phila., 1907, VII, repr. pp. 51.) After discussing generally superstitions relating to "unlucky stones," scarabs, flint knives, "blessed stones," amulets, charms, crystals, changes of color in stones, colors, etc., the author treats of the diamond (classed in some parts of Europe in the Middle Ages with the animals), amethyst (by the Greeks deemed the antidote for wine), topaz (cured lunacy and many other affections of mind and body), turquoise (emblem of success), carnelian, chrysolite (wanes and grows in its faculties with the moon), jet, amber (powerful against witchcraft and sorcery), rock crystal, agate ("almost a universal remedy"), bloodstone, onyx, jade (warded off kidney disease), sardonyx, emerald (older in history than the diamond; now tabooed for engagement rings), opal (one most prized of all stones; now recovering a lost popularity), cat's eyes, lapislazuli, garnet, carbuncle, ruby (always a "lucky stone"), sapphire, pearls, coral (associated with children), zircon, ranolite, stanotte, spinel, moonstone, hyacinth, jasper, bezoar, toadstone, lodestone, eagle stone, alecoria, mineral stone, vegetable stone, magical stone, angelical stone, white and red stone, lapis porcinus, lapis armenus, philosopher's stone, snake-stone, mad-stone, hag-stone, elf-stones, birth-stones, the months and their gems, symbols of gems, etc. Dr C. is also the author of *A Study of Ancient and Modern Secret*

Medical Fraternities (Phila., 1907, pp. 24), in which are briefly treated the Greek mysteries, Asclepiads, Pythagoras, Hippocrates, Essenes, Druids, Rosicrucians, Christians, Fraternity in Philadelphia (in 1819), and allied medical clubs, etc. Dr C. thinks that "Moses, Iemhotep, Solomon, Pythagoras, Hippocrates, and the Asclepiads were fellow-fraters of ours, having belonged to secret medical fraternities." Modern Greek-letter societies are essentially of American College origin, and Greek-letter medical fraternities are only a few years old. The author argues in favor of such societies.

Czekanowski (J.) Untersuchungen über das Verhältnis der Kopfmasse zu den Schädelmassen. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 42-89, 4 figs.) Detailed discussion, with many tables, mathematical formulae, etc., of the relation of the measurements of the head to those of the skull — methods, statistical (biometric) ideas, relation between measurements on the living individual and on the skeleton, complicating factors (race, age, sex, nutrition), history of the problem, results of previous studies and of C.'s investigation of 65 male and 54 female corpses from the Zürich Pathological Institute. The general difference between the indices of head and skull is about 3 unities for the same individual. The soft parts reach their maximum thickness at the age of 40-50. Race (type), age, sex, and nutritional condition affect the soft parts as well as the relations between measurements of head and skull.

Emil Schmidt. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, i-iv.) Sketch of life and scientific activities with appreciation of chief investigations, publications, etc.

Entwicklung (Die) des Museums für Völkerkunde 1901 bis 1905. (Jhrb. d. städt. Mus. f. Völkerk. zu Leipzig, 1906 [1907], I, 15-30.) Describes the development of the Leipzig Ethnological Museum and its various departments from 1901-1905, with a list of collections (gift and purchase) arranged yearly by names of donors and sellers in alphabetic order. Among the specimens from America are: Arndt Eskimo collection of tools and photographs from S. Greenland; Dorenberg collection from Mexico; Kruse collection from Costa Rica; Meyer collection from Xingu region of Brazil;

- Mittelstädt Peruvian collection; Huckerby collection of Carib stone implements; Wie collection from the Caingua, Lengua, and Toba Indians of the Gran Chaco; Hesse collection from S. E. Missouri; Meyer collection from Ecuador; Sapper collection from the Kekchi Indians of Guatemala; Arndt Eskimo collection from Labrador; Zierold collection of modern objects from Mexico.
- Fischer (E.)** Jahresbericht der Literatur über Physische Anthropologie im Jahre 1905. (Sondausg. a. Schwalbe's Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte, Jena, 1907, N. F., Bd. XI, Abt. 3.) Bibliography of 521 titles, with notes on the more important, of the literature of physical anthropology for 1905.
- Geddes (J.)** Importance de l'unité phonétique. (Congr. Int. d. Amér., xv^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 265-271.) Argues for a unitary phonetic system as a key to dictionary pronunciation, for recording the results of dialect research, and for the teaching of foreign languages. Summarizes efforts in this direction and advocates an international conference. See *Hewitt* (J. N. B.).
- Hamy (E. T.)** La collection anthropologique du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle. Leçon d'ouverture du cours d'Anthropologie faite le 11 avril, 1907. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, XVIII, 257-276.) Sketches the history of the anthropological collection of the National Museum of Natural History (the chair to which these specimens belong was created in 1635 for the study of surgery), the special collections now number some 49,000 objects, of which about 27,000 were added during the regime of Dr Hamy.
- Hewitt (J. N. B.)** Proposed international phonetic conference to adopt a universal alphabet. (Congr. Int. d. Amér., xv^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 273-276.) Argues that "a single alphabet ought to be adopted by the common consent of all the branches of science concerned." This could be provided by utilizing the variations current already in the forms of the Roman alphabet among the European nations and by a few additional modifications of these letters. To create such a world alphabet an international conference of delegates representing philological societies, the International Geographic Congress, Boards on Geographic Names, the great dictionaries, the International Phonetic Association and certain educational organizations is advocated. See *Geddes* (J.).
- Höfler (M.)** Gebärdbrote bei Sterbefällen. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 91-111, 6 fgs., 2 pl.) Treats of funeral bread in the forms of animals, etc. (hare, stag, dog, horse, cow, sheep, pig, fowl, eggs, dove, goose, fish), vegetables, etc. ("soul-corn," millet pap and substitutes for such); in the form of hair-braids, pretzels, rings, crowns and wreaths, etc. These cakes and loaves in forms of animals, etc., represent many relics of the symbols of the ancient cult of the dead. Interesting is the comparison (p. 109) between ancient Egypt and modern Bavaria.
- Kendall (H. G. O.)** The case for eoliths restated. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 84-86.) Author argues that "although we have discovered the handiwork of human beings who may be described as pre-paleolithic, we have not yet got back to a time when some individuals could not make a flaked implement of paleolithic type." Nevertheless the ruder implements seem to have been trimmed by the hand of man.
- Kraus (A.)** Etnografia musicale. Apunti sulla musica dei popoli nordici. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1907, XXXVII, 47-87 + 1-12, 3 pl.) Treats of music among the North American Indians, peoples of Siberia and Russia (Aryan and Anaryan), Scandinavians, Scotch, Irish, Gaels, and Celts. Texts and music of American Indian, Siberian songs, etc., are given; also Russian, Scandinavian, English folk-songs, etc. The predominant tonal systems, like the musical instruments, are assigned a Central Asian origin.
- Lattes (L.)** Asimmetrie cerebrale nei normali e nei delinquenti. (A. di Psichiatria, Torino, 1907, XXVIII, 1-22, pl.) Gives results of examination of 100 right and left hemispheres in the Turin Anatomical Laboratory. The weight-differences between the two hemispheres are greater in criminals; the greatest difference found was 60 gr., larger than previously reported by Saraglia, Giacomini, etc.; 5 per cent. of the cases had equal weight for both hemispheres. Morphological asymmetries in the parietal and occipital lobes and the "Affenspalte" are noted.
- Lomer (G.)** Schädelmasse und Beruf. (Allg. Z. f. Psychiatrie, Berlin, 1907,

LXIV, 612-618.) Gives results of skull measurements of 210 sane and 382 psychopathic inmates of the hospital at Tapiau (East Prussia) compared with 28 criminals, and with special reference to the professions of the subjects (workmen, manual laborers, peasants, merchants, officials, students, and learned men without professional education). Dr L. found that the majority of the cranial measurements were greater with the mentally unsound than with the sane; that the smallest skull-measurements came from the lowest (workmen) social class; and that the skull-measurements of the sane peasants were strikingly large. The measurements of the mentally unsound manual laborers, merchants, officials in general were about the same. As to the cephalic index the learned class has the highest, the peasants the lowest, while the workmen approximate most of all to the dolichocephalic type.

Mannu (A.) Sui rudimenti della vertebra occipitale nel cranio umano. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1907, XIII, 227-248, 13 figs.) Figures and describes 20 cases (out of 295 skulls) showing more or less traces of the presence of the primitive "occipital vertebra" in the human adult. The pharyngeal tubercle is present in 15 of these cases.

Möbius (P. J.) Ueber die Verschiedenheit männlicher und weiblicher Schädel. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 1-7, 1 pl., 5 figs.) Treats particularly of the greater prominence of the upper portions of the occiput (a fact noted by Gall and confirmed by M.) in woman as compared with man. This peculiar form of the female occiput M. considers related "to the quality of woman in which she exceeds man." This occipital "boss" is the only *plus* in the female as compared with the male skull.

Piccinini (C.) Sul valore degli errori cromatici nell' infanzia. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1907, XXXVII, 41-45.) Gives results of investigation of color-errors in 80 children. P. found that, contrary to the conclusions of Garbini, errors of this sort in children of 6 and 7 years are due in large part to lack of attention and do not demonstrate any principle.

Pittaluga (R.) Studi osteologici sulle scimmie antropomorfe. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1907, XIII, 155-185, 3 figs.) Descriptions and measurements of 4 orang, 5 hylobates, 3 gorilla, and 4 chim-

panzee skulls, of which the last and those of 2 orangs belonged to young individuals. The occipital, temporal, parietal, and frontal bones are studied in detail. Previous data are résumé. The greatest capacity of the orangs is 422 ccm., of the gorillas 510 ccm., of the chimpanzee 403 ccm. The young are more brachycephalic than the adults. The hylobates differ from the other anthropomorphic apes in several respects. The occipital bone nearest that of man is that of the chimpanzee; the temporal bone of all these anthropomorphic apes departs least from that of man, and undergoes variations of little importance in passing from the infantile to the adult state; the parietal bones are notably reduced as compared with the corresponding human ones; two fundamental types of frontal bone occur, between which extremes lies that of the chimpanzee.

Reche (O.) Ueber den Nasenindex. (Korr.-Bl. d. D. Ges. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, XXXVIII, 49-52.) Argues that the old nasal index (length : breadth) is worthless as a means of distinguishing human from animal forms — a Viti Islander, e. g., has an index of 48 and a *Troglodytes niger* one of 48.1; a Tirolese one of 56.5 and a *Simia satyr* one of 56. Dr R. proposes two new nasal indices, which give better results for higher forms in the animal scale and for diverse races.

Révész (B.) Rassen und Geisteskrankheiten. Ein Beitrag zur Rassenpathologie. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 180-187.) General discussion of mental affections among races and peoples and their prevalence: Japanese (hysteria and neurasthenia common; "possession"), Malays (*latah*, "running amuck"; Tagal *mali-mali*, Burmese *yaun*, Siberian *miryachit*, Ainu *imubacco*, etc.), Abyssinian and Algerian peoples (*lathrysmus*), African negroes (alcoholism, "sleeping sickness"), American negroes (increase of mental diseases since emancipation; from his own observations in Brazil Dr R. confirms F. da Rocha's opinion of the resistance of the negro to alcohol), American Indians ("kayak-faint" of the Eskimo, probably akin to agoraphobia and not due to coffee drinking or tobacco-smoking), etc. Asia is preëminent for the occurrence of mental diseases among her races of man.

Rosen (F.) Darstellende Kunst im Kin-

- desalter der Völker. (Z. f. Angew. Psychol., Leipzig, 1907, 1, 93-118, 6 fgs.) Compares particularly the art of Giotto and that of the child — art in the individual repeats in its essential traits the development of the race. The child begins with outline drawings; both child and art begin also with man, the human form; the highest object of art is the first object. Primitives and children relate and wish to be understood in their drawings. Another resemblance between early art and children's drawings is the way in which the time-problem is solved.
- Rouse** (M. L.) The pedigree of the nations. — II. (J. Trans. Vict. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXIX, 83-101.) An *outré* attempt to ethnologize the lists of the members of one of the great families of Japhet as given in the tenth chapter of Genesis. Here are considered the descendants of Tiras. This paper belongs with Prof. John Campbell's Etruscan "interpretations" and Hittite theories.
- Schreiber** (W.) Ueber die Deviation der anatomischen von der geometrischen Medianebeue des menschlichen Schädel, in bezug auf die Biaurikularlinie. (As f. Anthropol., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 256-269, 6 fgs.) Treats of deviation of the anatomical from the geometric median plane in the human skull in relation to the biauricular line, the methods and apparatus for investigation, etc. No skull is so symmetrical as to be without such deviation (left prevails). Such deviation does not follow race or skull form, and the cause is not purely morphological.
- Stefanini** (G.) Terre eduli esistenti nel Museo Nazionale d'Antropologia di Firenze. (A. p. l'Antrop., Firenze, 1907, XXXVII, 89-112.) Lists and describes 21 specimens (India 15, Sumatra 1, New Guinea 5) of edible earth in the Museum at Florence. This custom was known to the ancient Latins, and is in vogue today in parts of Treviso, Sardinia, etc. The literature of the subject is briefly résuméed, with references.
- Tovo** (C.) Sur le suture palatine transverse chez les criminels. (A. d. Psichiatria, Torino, 1907, XXXVIII, 464-468, 3 fgs.) Gives results of examinations of 130 normal and 148 criminal skulls, all male, and chiefly from upper Italy; and of 98 normal female (from Piedmont) and 311 criminal female skulls (mostly from southern Italy). The "atavistic" (turn forward) type of the suture occurs in 71 per cent. of male and 62 per cent. of female criminals as compared with 58 per cent. and 49 per cent. among normal individuals. The "progressive" type is found in 12.2 per cent. and 15.2 per cent. of male and female criminals, and in 24.8 per cent. and 23 per cent. of normal individuals.
- Welldon** (—) The development of the religious faculty in man, apart from revelation. (J. Trans. Vict. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXIX, 7-21.) Treats of sleep and dreams, illness, lunacy, death, and the religious ideas, etc., associated with them among uncivilized races. Primitive man spiritualizes and personifies Nature. Man "owes his religious interpretation of the natural world to the constitution of his own nature."

EUROPE

- Blake** (T. P. U.) Matrimonial customs in the west of Ireland. (Folk-lore, Lond., 1907, XVIII, 77-82.) Courtship non-extant; dowry; month before Lent favorite time for arranging marriages; midnight visit of intending groom to girl's parents, with friend and a bottle of whisky; marriage ceremony a second lavish entertainment; "dragging home" the newly married couple; festival on wedding evening.
- Brunšmid** (J.) Kameni spomenici hrvatskoga muzeja u Zagrebu. (Vjes. hrvatsk. arh. Društva, Zagreb, 1907, N. S., IX, 81-184, 152 fgs.) Describes and figures Nos. 190-342 of inscribed and curved stone-monuments (Roman) and fragments of such in the Croatian National Museum at Agram.
- Nekoliko našašca novaca na skupu u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji, XXVI-XXVII. (Ibid., 210-240, 1 fg.) Describes several hundred Roman coins found in Croatia and Slavonia.
- Cartailhac** (E.) Les mains rouges et noires de la grotte de Gargas. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 4-6.) Discusses the black and red imprints of human hands (chiefly left) in the remarkable cavern of Gargas in the commune of Aventignan (Hautes-Pyrénées). C. believes that these hand-imprints due to early prehistoric man "are identical in individual aspect, in grouping, and in technique," with those reported from Australia, and owe their origin in both cases to the same superstitious beliefs.
- et **Breuil** (L'Abbé) Les œuvres d'art de la collection de Vibraye au Muséum Na-

- tional. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, XVIII, 1-36, 1 pl., 16 fgs.) Pages 1-9, by M. Cartailhac, treat of the life and works of the Marquis de Vibraye (1809-1878), whose collection was given to the Museum by his children in 1894, and pages 10-36, by the Abbé Breuil, of art objects (embossed sculptures including the ivory *Venus impudica*, bas-reliefs, etc., handles, "batons de commandement," etc., ornamented flat bones, ribs, etc., of bison, reindeer; zoomorphic and decorative engravings of a simple sort, including "the reindeer fight," etc.), in all 31 specimens of the art of the prehistoric people of Laugerie Basse, representing all the levels of the Magdalenian proper.
- Chamberlain** (A. F.) Recent views of the origin of the Greek temple. (Pop. Sci., Mo., N. Y., 1907, LXXI, 448-451.) Résumés and discusses the theories of Fuchs (cattle-house) and Sarasin (pile-dwelling), favoring the latter. See *American Anthropologist*, 1907, N. S., IX, 754.
- Cook** (A. B.) The European sky-god. VIII. The Celts. (Folk Lore, Lond., 1907, XVII, 24-53.) Discusses the old Highland poem on "The death of Fraoch," the tale of "The slothful Gillie" (ca. 1630), with their "magic tree," and cognate episodes in Chictien de Troyes *Yvain*, Hartmann von Aue's *Jwein*, and the tale of *The Lady of the Fountain* from the Welsh *Mabinogion*. According to C. "the Anglo-Norman tale underlying *Yvain* and *The Lady of the Fountain* may be regarded as the source of several episodes contained in the old French prose romance called the *Livre d'Artus*." The tree episode goes back to "one common Celtic myth, which implies . . . a ritual practice strictly analogous to that of the *rex Nemorensis*." As the heroine of the French Arthurian romances was derived essentially from the ancient Celtic *fee*, their typical hero came likewise from "the Celtic aspirant to the position of woodland king." Thus the rule of the Arician priesthood lies at the basis of medieval chivalry.
- Cox** (M. R.) Cinderella. (Ibid., 191-208.) Cites résumés of numerous Scandinavian Cinderella stories not included in Miss C.'s *Cinderella* published in 1893. Also references to Cinderella variants in other languages published since 1893.
- Eyles** (F.) Notes and queries on Dr Randall-Maciver's "Medieval Rhodesia." (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 7-9.) Points out some difficulties in the way of Dr R.-M.'s view that these ruins were built by the native Africans, e. g. the Bantu. See also p. 43.
- Fortes** (J.) Duas joias archaicas. (Portugalia, Porto, 1907, II, 412-416, 3 fgs.) Describes and discusses an ornamented gold collar from Valle da Malhado (Vouga) and a bracelet from Bairro. The first resembles Portuguese gold and silver collars or bracelets of the bronze age and those from Beachy Head (Sussex), etc., but for the present must be classed by itself. In form the Bairro bracelet is Iberic, pre-Roman, and very ancient.
- Frassetto** (F.) Crani antichi del contado di Camerino III e II secolo av. Cristo. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1907, XIII, 195-225, 7 fgs.) Descriptions (Sergian) and measurements of 15 ancient skulls from Camerino belonging to the second or the third century B.C., and now in the Museum of the University of Bologna. One pathological skull was found. Of the others 10 are "Eurafrican," and 4 "Eurasian." The cephalic index ranges from 71 to 83, the capacity from 1171 to 1580. The chief anatomico-anthropological variations are described. These skulls represent a mixed Eurafrican (preponderating) and Eurasian population.
- Gasti** (G.) Sui disegni papillari. (Ibid., 187-194, 10 fgs.) Gives results of examination of finger-prints of 100 foreigners (of whom 50 Germans), 100 normal individuals, and 100 criminals from central Italy, and distribution of the 9 types (exclusive of lacking or indecipherable) found. Dr G. found among the foreigners a greater prevalence of simple types, and in the Italian criminals a preponderance of the complicated types, the normal Italians showing more complication than the foreigners and less than the criminals.
- Giuffrida-Ruggeri** (V.) Materiale paleontologico della grotta del Castello di Termini Imerese. (Ibid., 143-154, 2 pl., 2 fgs.) Describes and figures 37 stone implements (with references to a number of others), from the cavern of Castello di Termini Imerese, a pre-neolithic "station," probably Solutrean. This is indicated also by the fauna.
- Gray** (H. St. G.) An arrowhead of rare type from Banwell Camp, Somerset. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 56, 1 fg.)

- Describes an arrowhead of the Canning-Park Camp type.
- Hamby** (E. T.) *Les premiers Gaulois*. II. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, XVIII, 127-139, 5 fgs.) Treats of human bones from the tumulus of Franche-Comté (Mont de Brégille, Bréry), and Lorraine (Forêt de Haye, Clayeures, and Contrexéville), with measurements of 10 skulls. Dr H. believes that the introduction of iron into western Europe is associated with the appearance of a dolichocephalic "new race." Certain regions at this time show a mixture of the old brachycephalic and new dolichocephalic types.
- Harrison** (M. C.) *Serpent procession at Cucullo*. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, XVIII, 187-191, 2 pl.) Describes the procession of S. Domenico of Foligno, patron of Cucullo, a village in the Abruzzi mountains, — the feast of serpents, or of S. Domenico is held on the first Thursday in May and is visited by people from all south Italy. Serpents collected by the *serparo*, or snake-men, are hung about the saint and coiled in his hand. Afterward the snakes are paid for and killed.
- Hoffiler** (V.) *O nekim starinama, naba-vljenim za narodni muzej godine 1906*. (Vjes. hrvatsk. arh. Društva, Zagreb, 1907, N. s., IX, 194-200, 4 fgs.) Describes bronze ornaments, etc., from Roman grave at Vinagori, plate with relief from Servian Mitrovica, two bronze Roman sauce-pans from Siska and Surčina.
- *Donnerov oltar u crkvi sv. Katarine u Zagrebu*. (Ibid., 241-245, 3 fgs.) Treats of the altar by G. R. Donner in the church of St Catharine at Agram.
- Klaić** (V.) *Topografske sitnice*. (Ibid., 185-193.) Topographical notes on Kostroman (Castrum romana), Gora Zaprtá (Mons Claudius), Bile vode (Aquæ gradatæ, Albæ aquæ), Tituševina, Bezjačija, Hampovica.
- Lang** (A.) *Celtic sword blades*. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 3-4.) Discusses the passage in Polybius on the badness of Celtic iron, which S. Reinach has recently termed "a mere etiological myth," which idea L. does not accept.
- Lewis** (H. L.) *The flint supplies of the ancient Cornish*. (Ibid., 21-22.) Points out, following F. Brent, that the flints were brought in bulk from certain places on the coast and worked up on the spots where they were found in large numbers.
- *Notes on some rude stone monuments in Glamorganshire*. (Ibid., 37-39.) Describes briefly cromlechs and dolmens at St Nicholas, St Lythan's, etc., the last being extremely like "Kit Coty's House" in Kent. Resemblance to dolmens of India is also pointed out.
- *Modern Druids in Wales*. (Ibid., 70-72.) Treats of the stones near Pontypridd and the books of Myfyr Morganwg and "Morien," with the theories embodied therein. Mr L. is of opinion that "whatever fragments of antique tradition may be in possession of the modern professors of Druidism, a knowledge of the original manner of using the British circles is not among them."
- Lones** (T. E.) *Folk-lore of Aristotle*. (Folk-lore, Lond., 1907, XVIII, 212-215.) Cites from Aristotle's *History of Animals* 10 items of folk-lore concerning animals and asks for modern Greek correspondences.
- Macdonald** (A.) *Some former customs of the royal parish of Crathie, Scotland*. (Ibid., 84-86.) Treats briefly of circuit of fields at Hallowe'en with lighted torches to ensure fertility, burials (no more burials of unbaptized children after sunset), etc.
- M'Kenzie** (D.) *Children and wells*. (Ibid., 253-282.) Points out the frequency of the belief that wells cure children's diseases (detailed examples from England), discusses use of wells for baptismal purposes, the ceremonial washing, baptism, lustration, etc., of children (widespread and ancient custom among civilized and uncivilized peoples), pre-Christian holy wells in Britain, child-lore of water (supposed origin of infants from sea, lake, river, marsh), birth-goddesses and water, baths for curing sterility and helping childbirth, water-spirits and children, child sacrifice to wells, rivers, etc., children as rain-makers. Dr M. thinks the idea of the connection between water and children (at first thought to be actual and physical, later mystic only) was based on the two facts that "children in the prenatal period do actually live in water" and "there is a natural association between fertility and water, seen plainly in the vegetable world." Since "the spirit of life of the well was also the spirit of life of children, then immersion in a well would renew the life of ailing and weakly children."
- Monteiro** (M.) *A loiça de Miranda do*

- Corvo. (Portugalia, Porto, 1907, II, 431-438, 6 fgs.) Treats of the pottery of Miranda do Corvo, in the district of Coimbra, a great ceramic center. The ceramic ware of this locality was noted, among rustic potteries, for its elegance of form, etc.
- Moser** (L. K.) Ein Ausflug nach der Sandinsel Sansego. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, XVI, 249-256, 6 fgs.) Describes a visit in April 1906 to Sansego, a sand-land of the Adriatic coast, its people, etc. — they are Croats and call the island Sušak. The sand of Sansego has been much written about, and the Abbot Fortis, in 1771, connected it with the legend of the Argonauts.
- Peixoto** (K.) Os cataventos. (Portugalia, Porto, 1907, II, 439-448, 46 fgs.) Interesting account of weather-vanes of numerous types in various regions of Portugal. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries weather-vanes became real ornaments. Some were originally heraldic emblems. Others resemble children's toys.
- Peixoto** (R.) O traje serrano. Norte de Portugal. (Ibid., 360-389, 55 fgs.) Treats of dress and ornament among the mountaineers of northern Portugal (Serra da Amarella, Miranda, Marão, Serra de Arga, Gralheira, Montesinho, Pitões, Rebordãos, Montalegre, etc.) — clothes, cloaks, capes, caps, hats, shawls, shoes, etc. Some of the crude garbs correspond quite to the descriptions of Strabo. P. criticizes some of the illustrations in the *Album de Costumes Portuguezes* (Lisboa, 1888).
- Pinho** (J.) Ethnographia Amarantina. II. A pesca. (Ibid., 448-459, 22 fgs.) Treats of fishing (implements, nets, traps, boats, etc.) in the region of Amarante, on the Rio Tamega, Portugal.
- Pocock** (W. I.) Supplementary notes on cat's cradle and string-tricks. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, XVIII, 325-329, 1 fg.) Records and describes four Rumanian string-tricks (*etelbetel*) — "cutting off the head," watch-guard, mouse alternative, button-hole, with comparative notes. In parts of E. Somerset "cat's cradle" is known as "the hammock," "the chair," etc.
- Rütimeyer** (L.) Ueber Masken und Maskengebräuche im Lötschental, Kanton Wallis. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, xci, 201-204, 215-218, 1 pl., 1 fg.) Describes the masks of the Lötsch valley in the Swiss canton of Valais and their uses — a sort of *species relicta*, with comparative notes on similar objects in other parts of the globe. These masks are worn but once in the year (for three days in Lent) and then only by young bachelors, never by married men. A costume of sheep skins with cow-bells attached goes with the masks. R. thinks that these maskings go back to an age-class secret society. In Valais the barns and houses still represent the old pile-dwellings.
- dos Santos Rocha** (A.) Estações pre-romanas da idade do ferro nas visinhanças da Figueira. (Portugalia, 1907, II, 301-356, 13 pl., 4 fgs.) Treats of the pre-Roman "stations" of the iron age in the neighborhood of Figueira, at Santa Olaya, where were discovered, besides mediæval ruins and a Luso-Roman "station," three pre-Roman "stations" belonging probably to the "savages" of this region mentioned by Strabo. Buildings, metal implements and instruments (iron was forged, but copper and bronze objects imported), pottery (both primitive local types and exotic wheel-made and others), objects of glass, bone, and stone, and kitchen refuse are described. At Ferrestello was discovered a necropolis, with inhumation. The culture represented by the implements, etc., is the second period of the European iron age, but with few and unimportant art objects. Some of the pottery of foreign aspect may have been made by Carthaginian immigrants or colonists. Some came from Spain.
- Schœtensack** (O.) Ueber die Gleichzeitigkeit der menschlichen Niederlassung im Löss bei Munzingen unweit Freiburg i. B. und der dem Magdalénien zugehörigen paläolithischen Schicht von Thaingen und Schweizersbild bei Schaffhausen. (A. f. Anthropol., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 169-179, 3 pl., 1 fg.) Against Steinmann, the author holds that the culture-deposits of Munzingen are postglacial, not inter-glacial, and represent the Magdalénien (80 stone implements are figured), as do the "stations" of Thaingen and Schweizersbild. Steinmann's views are criticized in detail.
- Sergi** (G.) I sepolcreti di Novilara, Pesaro. (A. d. Soc. Rom. di Antrop., 1907, XIII, 129-142, 9 fgs.) Description and measurements of 47 skulls from Molaroni and Servici, two burial places at Novilara. At the first and older location, the so-called "Pelassic" types

(*Ellipsoides pelagicus*), markedly dolichocephalic, is more common, though characteristic of both. S. believes that the remains found at Novilara indicate "a late Pelasgic or Mycenaean colony." This is supported by archeological data (stelæ, ornaments, etc.). A second burial of another people has also occurred at Novilara. The inscriptions on the stelæ seem to be in a non-Aryan tongue. The burial-places were investigated in 1893.

Severo (R.) Necropoles lusitano-romanas de inhumação. (Portugalia, Porto, 1907, II, 417-431, 22 fgs.) Describes the Lusitanian-Roman burial-places of Bairral, Villa Verde, etc., and the objects found in the graves (clay vessels, *terra sigillata* dishes, glass vases, iron nails, pieces of coal, etc.).

— As arrecadas d'ouro de Castro de Laundos. (Ibid., 403-412, 1 pl., 7 fgs.) Describes two gold ear-rings found in a clay vessel, with a piece of melted silver and copper at Castro de Laundos. Together with finds at Affife, etc., the Laundos ear-rings represent a prehistoric development of gold-working in N. E. Portugal, with barbaric technique.

— e **Cardoso** (F.) Note sobre os restos humanos da necropole de Ferrestello. (Ibid., 357-359.) Gives chief measurements of 2 crania, some long-bones, fragments, from the Luso-Roman "station" of Ferrestello, and compared with the human remains from the "station" of Desterro. The evidence indicates that the proto-historic population of the Mondego valley had approximately the same physical characters as the present inhabitants.

Siret (L.) A propos de poteries pseudo-mycéniennes. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, XVIII, 277-299, 34 fgs.) After noting proof of the relations of the eastern and western Mediterranean areas from the beginning of the neolithic period, on the disappearance of the neolithic "civilization" and its replacing by the bronze age, the Punic colonies (particularly Villaricos, the ancient Baria, its tombs, decorated pottery, fibulæ, ornaments, ashes-urns, amulets, funeral stelæ), the Visigothic necropolis of Almizaraque, etc., S. concludes that the so-called "pseudo-Mycenaean" pottery was introduced into Spain by the Carthaginians. The Spanish objects of this group form "a variety of the art spread all over the Mediterranean basin

at the period of Carthaginian and Greek commercial expansion." This view, S. thinks, is made better than the theory which attributes these ceramic objects in Spain to "a Mycenaean influence upon Iberian artists."

de Sousa (T. M.) Costumes e tradições agrícolas do Minho. I. Regimen pastoral dos povos da Serra do Gerrez. (Portugalia, Porto, 1907, II, 459-472.) Gives an account of the primitive government in vogue among the pastoral population of the Serra do Gerrez in Portugal.

Sturge (W. A.) Thin arrowheads. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 37.) Reports an arrowhead from Derbyshire corresponding almost exactly with that found near Bridgewater (Somerset) in shape, size, and thinness.

Tetzner (F.) Die Slowen. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, XCI, 265-270, 3 fgs.) Treats of the Slovenians of Austria: History (Slovenian greeting, Ottocar), customs and usages (wedding, dances, etc.), house and arrangement, hospitality, amulets, folk-poetry and fabulous beings (German texts of 4 songs and a number of epitaphs are given). Valvasor in 1689 was the first to give details of Slovenian folk-lore; after him Hacquet in 1675. Anastasius Grün (1849) gave many of the songs literary form in German. The Slovenians have the "Wanderlust nach Amerika."

Wakefield (S. S.) Marriage customs of the southern Gallas. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, XVIII, 319-325.) No wooing; marriage negotiations by relatives on both sides; power of paternal uncle; bride-price; visit of groom to bride's father; marriage ceremony; address to bride by father; fire-making; name; position of women (higher than with some E. African tribes); polygamy allowed (each wife has separate dwelling); divorce rare; duties of wife; girls under control of mother and corrected by her only; chastity inculcated.

Warren (S. H.) The flint supplies of the ancient Cornish. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 39-41.) Points out that "the raised beaches of Cornwall which yield the chalk flints are clearly Pleistocene, so that if the flint was brought by man it was brought by paleolithic and not by neolithic man," an "absurd and unreasonable theory." The presence of flint can better be explained by elevation-depression and water action.

Weston (J. L.) The grail and the rites

- of Adonis. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, xviii, 283-305.) Argues that the most characteristic features of the Bleheris Grail story (older than the version of Chrétien) "are a survival misunderstood and imperfectly remembered, of a form of nature worship, closely allied to, if not identical with, the rites of Adonis so exhaustively studied by Dr Frazer in *The Golden Bough*. The central motif of the *Garvain* grail-story, Miss W. thinks, is "a death and failure of vegetation caused by that death." The "maimed King" is also explained by reference to the Adonis rites; likewise the wasting of the land, the "weeping maidens" ("women weeping for Tammuz"). The grail itself "is no Christian relic, it acts simply as a food-providing talisman, coming and going without visible agency." The whole machinery of the story is, in fact, non-Christian.
- Wieland** (G. R.) Historic fossil cycads. (Amer. J. Sci., New Haven, 1908, N. S., xxv, 93-101.) Notes (p. 95) the use of a fossil *C. etrusca* found in the ancient ruins of the Etruscan village and necropolis (ca. 4000 years old) on the river Reno, and bearing evidences of having been used as a smoothing or sharpening stone. W. has suggested that "not a few of the fossil cycad trunks were gathered into towns or cities now in ruins or long since destroyed."
- Zur Nephritfrage.** (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, xci, 225.) Brief résumé of Prof. Kalkowsky's important work on the "Geologie des Nephrits im Südlichen Ligurien," in the *Ztschr. d. deutschen Geol. Ges.* for 1906. K. found nephrite in some 11 different places. Prof. K. has also recently published another article on "Der Nephrit des Bodensees" in *Isis* (Dresden) for 1906. Nephrite was used much by the lake-dwellers.
- AFRICA
- Abiose.** Some West African customs (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, xviii, 86-88.) Notes on taking baby out of cradle, measuring time by cock-crow, dangers of whistling (forbidden in house, as it invites snakes, etc.), pregnant woman armed at night, hissing, etc., when one sees a flash of lightning, honoring the dead at family feasts, etc., passing younger children over corpse of parent.
- Bertrand** (L.) Notes et documents sur Rusicade. (Rec. d. Doc. et Mém. Soc. Archéol. du Dép. de Constantine, 1906 [1907], xi, 71-82, 6 pl.) Gives account of recent excavations at the *Villa Sallustiana* (?) probably the villa of Sallust, the Roman historian and proconsul of Numidia at Colonia Veneria Rusicade, etc. A marble fountain was discovered in 1840 at Rusicade. All along the shores of the Numidian gulf are remains of villas, public monuments and temples.
- Carton** (—) Cinquième annuaire d'épigraphie africaine, 1905-1906. (Ibid., 201-267.) Bibliographic index and list of African inscriptions (Latin, Greek, Punic, Libyan) published in 1905-1906. What may be an Etruscan inscription is noted at page 256.
- Debruge** (A.) La station quaternaire Ali-Bacha, à Bougie. (Ibid., 119-158, 10 pl., 7 fgs.) Describes investigations at the quaternary cave of "Ali Bacha" and the "station" in its neighborhood, finds, etc., in 1902 and subsequently. The "shelter" yielded many flints, etc., of the Mousterian type, but no pottery, and but two specimens of polished bone and two shell beads. The cave itself was used for burial. In the first cave were found flints, bones, a human skeleton, etc.; in the second cave the skeleton of an infant; in the third cave a human skull, etc., and a number of copper objects, which the author considers "one of the earliest attempts to make coins." Elsewhere in the cave skull fragments, teeth, ocher, bits of red hematite, shells, animal bones, etc., also a polished stone hatchet. The human beings represented may have been of the Cro-Magnon type. See *Delisle* (F.).
- Delisle** (F.) Deuxième note sur les ossements humains préhistoriques de la (Grotte Ali Bacha. Ibid., 197-200.) Brief description of a male cranium, upper maxillary, lower maxillary. These remains resemble the Kabyle and also the Cro-Magnon type. No dental or alveolar prognathism occurs in the Ali-Bacha skull, which belongs to "the pure Berber type."
- Fabry** (H.) Aus dem Leben der Wapogoro. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, xci, 107-201, 218-224, 11 fgs., map.) Treats of the Wapogoro, Bantu natives of the Upogoro Mts. in the Mahenge district of German E. Africa: Habitat, villages and dwellings (very primitive), food and nutrition (cooking entirely woman's work), ornamentation and head-dress,

mutilations (cicatrization; no circumcision), clothing (uniform for both sexes), weapons and instruments, not numerous, hunting and fishing (passive hunting with traps and snares preferred), cattle-breeding and agriculture (a few goats, sheep, and fowl; maize cultivated), the *ngoma* or national dance, political and social relations, marriage and domestic life, birth-customs, religious ideas (*mahoga* = Siouan *wakanda*), medicine, time-reckoning, counting, etc. Increasing German influence is causing the Wapogoro to lose more and more their native peculiarities.

Fagnan (E.) *Ed-Nodjoun ez Zàhira. Extraits relatif au Maghreb.* (Rec. d. Doc. et Mém. Soc. Archéol. du Dép. de Constantine, 1906 [1907], XL, 269-382 and a to g.) Gives from the Ms. in the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris numerous extracts referring to the Maghreb in *Ed-Nodjoun* of Djemâl ed-Dîn Abu'l-Mehâsin Yusuf ben Tangri-berdi, an Egyptian writer, of Turkish origin (d. 1469 A.D.).

Probenius (L.) *Ethnologische Ergebnisse der ersten Reisen der Deutschen Inner-Afrikanischen Forschungs-Expedition.* (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 311-333, 24 pp.) Gives the results of ethnologic researches in 1905 in the Kassai basin, etc. Houses, bows (maps of distribution; 3 types), wood-work, etc. The tribes concerned are Kioque, Bapenda, Bakuba, Baluba (Bechuana type),—the most adaptive and industrious of the Kassai peoples exceeded in intelligence only by the Kioque,—Bassongo-Mino related to the Batelela-Wakussu and really Mongo, etc. Dr F. considers that the styles of Benin bronzes, the Saharan embroidery, and the textile products and carvings of the Bakuba belong together, though their origin is yet unknown. The parallelism (p. 332) of three series of *motifs* (Benin, Bakuba, and Lombard) is interesting and suggestive, but F. does not commit himself.

Gaillard (—) *Étude sur les lacustres du Bas-Dahomey.* (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, XVIII, 99-125, 1 pl., 7 fgs.) Treats of the lake-dwellers of the region of Lake Nokoué in the marshy delta of the Ouémé, etc. Physical characters (lower limbs and gait modified by bent position), dress and ornament, habitations (pile-dwellings, canoe-shelters, etc.; some of these natives are lacustrine only in the rainy season), birth, marriage, death and

burial (children circumcized at about 6; polygamy in vogue; no tombs on piles, burial places always inland for each village), religion (the supreme fetish is Maô,—others are thunder, smallpox, rainbow, etc.; fetish-men a special caste), social organization (holiday every five days), trade (cowrie-money formerly), fishing, arts and industries, musical instruments, disease and mortality (smallpox worst; death-rate not above 40 to 50 per 3,000 at the village of Avansouri), etc., are discussed.

Gautier (E. F.) *Études d'ethnographie Saharienne.* (Ibid., 37-68, 315-332, 1 pl., 13 fgs.) Gives the results of investigations made in 1904-1905 in the Sahara from South Oran to the Niger: The tombs (*ardjem*) of several types scattered all over the country traversed, particularly at Aïn Sefra, Beni-Ounif, etc., their form, contents, etc., and other stone monuments; rock-sculptures (at Barrebi, Aïn Memnouna, Hadjra Mek-touba, Foum Zeggag, Ouan Toura, Timissao, Ifor'ass); neolithic weapons and implements (from the "stations" of Aïn Sefra, Zafrani, Tar'it, at Savoura, Touat, Ahnet, Tanezrouft, Adr'ar', Ifor'ass, Tlemsi, etc.). According to G., the evidence at hand indicates that in the neolithic age the Soudan (negro or negro-*mélis*) advanced to the gates of Algeria, as now the Berbers have made their way even to the Niger. The Berber occupancy (marked by *ardjem*, rock sculptures, and *tifin'ar* inscriptions) of this area is relatively recent. The neolithic people of the north were nomad Berbers, those of the Central Sahara agricultural negroes. By scratching the Tuareg Berber one easily finds the negro. Even as late as the period of the Roman conquest the Berbers and negroes of the Soudan held the relations indicated. The progressive desiccation of the Sahara (aided by the introduction of the camel, the Arab conquest, etc.), has opened it to the Berbers and closed it to the Soudanese. Much can be urged in favor of this view.

Grell (S.) *Note sur une inscription de la région de Sétif.* (Rec. d. Doc. et Mém. Soc. Archéol. du Dép. de Constantine, 1906 [1907], XL, 111-118.) Cites an inscription in which are mentioned the Bavarii, an African people living in eastern Mauretania at the close of the third century A. D.

Guénin (—) *Nitoe archéologique sur*

une petite basilique sise à Rouis, Cercle de Tébessa. (Ibid., 159-165, 4 pl.) Describes basilica, altar, inscription, lamps, etc., found at Rouis and now in the Tébessa museum. The altar-stone dates from the time of Faustinus, bishop of Tébessa.

Gutmann (—) Die Fabelwesen in der Märchen der Wadschagga. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1907, xci, 239-243.) The largest cycle of legends among the Wajagga treat of a monster called *Irimu* (a metamorphosed human being), who is not, however, without some kindly traits; another fabulous being resembles the unicorn of ancient European lore; a third is the huge snake, *Molyimo*, and a fourth the giant cow *Räli*. Curious is *Nridosi*, or *Muridosi*, "the tree of the under-world." Several legends are given in brief form. Suaheli and Arab influences are noted.

Hartland (E. S.) Notes on some South African tribes. (Man, Lond., 1907, vii, 49-50, 1 pl., 2 fgs.) Reproduces photographs of individuals of 11 Bantu tribes made in 1905 at Victoria Falls. Also notes on the museums at Pretoria and Bloemfontein, the Bushmen, etc.

Heilgötter (Die) der Ägypter und Griechen. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1907, xci, 272.) Résumé from *Nature*, March 21, 1907, of lecture by Dr R. Caton.

Heinglais (U.) Inscriptions inédites de la Province de Constantine pendant l'année 1906. (Rec. d. Doc. et Mém. Soc. Archéol. du Dép. de Constantine, 1906 [1907], xl, 387-433.) Records and publishes 494 Latin inscriptions from various parts (Constantine, Announa, Khemissa, M'daourouch, Guelma, etc.) of the province of Constantine, and two Lybico-Berber inscriptions (p. 428) from the ruins of the fountain at Heliopolis.

Hull (E.) "Researches in Egypt." By Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie. (J. Trans. Vict. Inst., Lond., 1907, xxxix, 23-40.) Critical review and résumé of Prof. Petrie's *Researches in Sinai* (1906), with comments by several other members.

Jarricot (J.) Sur une figurine scaphoïde de l'ancienne Égypte. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, xviii, 369-379, 4 fgs.) Treats of a head of a statuette said to have been found at Mit-Rahineh in the ruins of ancient Memphis (probably, as M. Lortet thinks, of the Græco-Roman epoch). The cranial type is that known as annular scaphocephaly. The head is

compared with the scaphocephalic skull of an Egyptian mummy. The figurine represents possibly a syphilitic subject.

Johnson (J. P.) Note on a stone implement from the Embabaa valley, South Africa. (Man, Lond., 1907, vii, 86-88, 1 fg.) Describes an implement of Solutro-Magdalenian type from the Embabaa valley, and of more recent date probably than those of the Acheulean type reported from the tin-bearing gravels of this stream.

von Luschan (F.) Ueber Boote aus Baumrinde. (Repr. from Aus der Natur, 1907, pp. 13.) Treats of boats of bark with special reference to a passage in an anonymous *Periplus maris Erythraei* dating from the last half of the first century A. D., relating to the island of Menuthias, i. e. Zanzibar, and to a bark-boat from the Mozambique coast, now in the Museum für Völkerkunde, of which a detailed description is given. The two great "bark boat areas" of the globe are America and Australia.

Macclaud (—) Notes anthropologiques sur les Diola de la Casamance. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, xviii, 69-98, 6 fgs.) After treating briefly of the habitat, tribal divisions (the 10 sections number some 100,000 souls, the Diamate and the Diola of Fogny being the largest), history, etc., of the Diola or Felup peoples of the lower river Casamance, West Africa, Dr M. discusses physical characters—stature, color, hair, constitution, features, mutilations, etc.—and gives details of description and measurements of the skull and skeleton of Sialabé, a Diola chief (a characteristic negro), now in the Museum. The theory of the ethnic unity of the aborigines of West Africa, Dr M. thinks, though very probably true, remains to be proved.

Mercier (G.) Une inscription arabe de Constantin. (Rec. d. Doc. et Mém. Soc. Archéol. du Dép. de Constantine, 1906 [1907], xl, 383-386.) Records an inscription (in mechergi characters) of 1793 A. D., from the Arab cemetery, in memory of Mohammed ben Reduan, whose father was cadi of Beit-el-Nal.

de Morgan (J.) Note sur l'incertitude de la chronologie relative des faits préhistoriques. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, xviii, 380-383, 1 fg.) Illustrates theoretically, on the basis of observations in North Africa, the difficulty of basing chronology correctly upon the

superpositions observable in the alluvia, in caverns, etc.

Pallary (P.) *Le préhistorique Saharien.* (Ibid., 140-145.) Résumés the data in the article of G. B. Flamand and Lieut. Col. Laquière on "Nouvelles recherches sur le préhistorique dans le Sahara et dans le Haut-pays oranais," in the *Revue africaine*, 1906, 204-243.

— *Recherches paléolithologiques sur le littoral du Maroc en 1906.* (Ibid., 301-314, 4 fgs.) Notes on finds of prehistoric flint implements on the coast of Morocco, — Zaffarine Is. (flints rare), Méléla, Tetuan (traces of "stations"), Centa (no "station" found), Tangier (nothing ancient), Larache (flints and quartzites abundant, some fine), Rabat (implements of Pleistocene epoch discovered here, for the first time in Morocco), Casablanca ("station" at Onck), Mazagan, Safi (no characteristic "stations"), Mogador, etc. The oldest "station" on the Moroccan littoral belongs to the Pleistocene. Further exploration of the bed of the Oued-bou-Regreg at Rabat and the cliffs from Rabat to Mazagan is desirable.

Passarge (S.) *Ophir und die Simbabwekultur.* (Globus, Brnshwg., 1907, xci, 229-232.) Opposes Randall-MacIver's theory of the Middle Ages origin of the Zimbabwe ruins and argues that "Ophir" was in Rhodesia and these famous remains are to be attributed to the extension to that region of Sabeen culture.

Robert (A.) Documents romains divers découverts dans la commune mixte des Maadid. (Rec. d. Doc. et Mém. Soc. Archéol. du Dép. de Constantine, 1906 [1907], xli, 99-104, 2 fgs.) Briefly describes Roman inscriptions, tiles, a Roman brooch, and a Lybian-Berber inscription (at Oulad-bou-Kera).

— *Les cottes de mailles de la mosquée de Sid-el-Djoudi.* (Ibid., 105-109, 1 pl.) Brief account of the six coats of mail said to have belonged to the marabout Sid-el-Djoudi, but probably originating from the warriors of the Duc de Beaufort, killed at the siege of Djidelli in 1664.

Rouquette (O. A.) *La nécropole numide et romaine d'Ain-el-Hout, environs de Souk-Ahras, Province de Constantine, Algérie.* (Ibid., 82-98, 7 pl.) Gives account of the exploration of the little Numidian-Roman burial-place of Aïn-el-Hout and the discoveries made—graves (incineration, inhumation, holes in

rocks), inscription (one only), funerary objects of terra cotta (56 lamps, 2 urns, 5 dishes, 12 unguentaria), marble (2 tablets), glass (14 unguentaria), ivory (12 pins), bronze (lamp snuffers, fibulae, rings, bracelets, styli, mirrors, compass, lantern, etc.), iron (knife blade, nails), lead (a spoon or spatula), coins, etc. The necropolis probably belongs to the close of the first century, B. C., or to the first century A. D., and was used during the first two centuries A. D., covering a period from incineration with funerary object, to inhumation without them.

Sabatier (—) *Musée de Tébessa.* (Rec. d. Nat., ibid., 1-70.) Descriptive catalogue of the objects inside and outside the temple—pottery, tiles, painted terra-cotta statuary, mosaics, marble and stone statuary, sculpture, architecture, votive stele, altars, etc., inscriptions, stone and marble objects, bronze and other metals, glass, etc., dedications, funeral monuments, boundary-stones, etc., funeral epigraphy, Christian and heathen antiquities, etc. More than 1000 objects are listed.

Seton-Karr (H. W.) On a maul from Upper Egypt. (Man, Lond., 1907, vii, 6, 1 fg.) Note on "a rare, if not unique" type, showing a peculiar style of hafting. It may possibly be modern, nothing being known of its exact provenience.

Torday (E.) and **Joyce** (T. A.) Note on the southern Ba-mbala. (Ibid., 81-84, 1 pl., 2 fgs.) Describes habitat, clothing, ornament, iron-smelting, social classes, pregnancy-customs, cross-bow (used only as a child's toy), religious ideas, etc. Boys are circumcized before they are a year old. No tattooing or cicatrization is in vogue. The northern tribe practise cannibalism.

Vel (A.) *Excursion archéologique sur le territoire de la commune mixte d'Aïn-M'lila.* (Rec. d. Doc. et Mém. Soc. Archéol. du Dép. de Constantine, 1906 [1907], 167-186, 9 fgs.) Describes figure of god Sylvanus, dedicatory inscriptions, mile-stones, ruins, megalithic graves (at Sila, some 2,000 in number), prehistoric station (grotto), hill-side caves, etc.

— *Découverte d'une statue antique à Sedjar, ancienne Republica Subzuaritanorum.* (Ibid., 187-195, 2 pl.) Treats of a male statue of the second century, representing perhaps Apuleius or Fronto, or some other notable person of this epoch.

ASIA

Baelz (E.) Zur Vor- und Urgeschichte Japans. (Z. f. Ethnol., Berlin, 1907, XXXIX, 281-310, 15 fgs.) After brief discussion of Ainu (more Caucasian than Mongolian) and other elements of population, Dr B. treats of shell-heaps and "stations" of the stone age, and the remains and implements, etc., there discovered (best ceramic objects, particularly clay human figures in N. Japan, — animal figures rare and small), bronze age (little known; at least 1,500 years old), iron age ("the dolmen period" — four types; *misasagi* or emperor-graves) and its remains (swords, bronze ornaments, pottery, clay figures, and images). The bronze-culture of Japan is found exclusively, and the iron-culture almost exclusively, west of a broad isthmus in E. lat. 136-137, north of which is found the neolithic culture (here but a single iron-culture "island" appears, i. e. about Tokyo). Five other dolmen-centers occur, two on the island of Kiushiu. The age of the dolmens, — they are *sui generis*, — is probably from 400 B. C. to 700 A. D. The Ainu are the stone-age people of Japan; the bronze-age people of the S. W. expelled or subdued a more primitive stock; the iron-age people of the S. W. represent a conquering stock who ultimately took possession of the whole empire.

Bernstein (Der) in China. (Globus, Brunschwg., 1907, XCI, 224-225.) Résumé of the monograph of Dr B. Laufer in *Mem. Amer. Anthropol. Assoc.*, 1907, I, 211-244.

Dalton (O. M.) Gandhara sculptures. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 69-70, 1 fg.) Brief description of a panel in gray schist showing evidence of Græco-Roman influence, particularly a *sella curulis* upon which one of the figures sits.

Faber (E.) Contribution to the nomenclature of Chinese plants. (J. N. China Branch R. Asiatic Soc., Shanghai, 1907, XXXVIII, 97-164.) Treats of the identification of the plant-names contained in a Chinese book published first in the seventeenth century and several times since. At pages 133-161 is given an alphabetical list of the scientific plant-names with their equivalents in Chinese. Based on MS. of Dr F., revised by Dr Barchet and the editor.

Keane (A. H.) The Cochin tribes and castes. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 41-42.) Based on the monographs published by

L. A. Krishna Iyer. The Kadir hill-men, K. thinks, present "distinct negroid features," and tend to support "the view now gaining ground that a negro or negrito element formed the substratum of the populations of Southern India, which is now almost exclusively inhabited by Dravidians and Kolarians from Central Asia."

Masterman (E. W. G.) Recent discoveries in Palestine in relation to the Bible. (J. Trans. Vict. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXIX, 218-254.) Treats of excavations at Tell el Hesi (on the edge of the Philistine plain) and other southern tells: Tell el Mutasellim, Tell el Ta'anuk, etc. Also (pp. 228-249) the religious beliefs and culture of the early inhabitants as revealed by the examination of tombs, high-places, etc. The pottery-types recognized are: 1. Prehistoric (earliest pottery of Gezer ca. 4000 B.C.); 2. Historic; 1) early Amorite or early pre-Israelite (ante 1600 B.C.); 2) later Amonte or late pre-Israelite (1600-1300 B.C.); 3) Phœnician influence (1300-100 B.C.); 4) later Phœnician (1000-800 B.C. and later); 5) Hellenic influence (800-600 B.C.); 6) later Hellenic; 7) Roman.

Morse (H. B.) Currency in China. (J. N. China Branch R. Asiatic Soc., Shanghai, 1907, XXXVIII, 1-60, 8 pl.) Interesting account of "those systems which lead directly to the modern currency practice of the Empire" — copper currency, paper money, silver currency, etc.

Odling (C. W.) Orissa; a little known province of the Indian empire. (J. Trans. Vict. Inst., Lond., 1907, XXXIX, 119-145.) Treats of language (Uriya, a distinct Aryan dialect with a special alphabet) and inscriptions, religion (holy-land of Buddhists and then also of Hindus), Jaganath worship, population (occupations, industries, etc.), society and family life (few criminals of any caste), childhood (children universally happy). In Orissa still exist remains of the different culture-waves that have passed over India.

Louse (W. H. D.) Presidential address. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, XVIII, 12-23.) Treats of the *Pali Jataka Book*, birth-stories of Buddha, a collection, which seems to have existed even before the split of the northern and southern Buddhists and to have been esteemed sacred ca. 300 years after the death of Gautama

Buddha. The Jataka book has connections with *Æsop's Fables*, the *Gesta Romanorum*, and a good deal of modern Oriental folk-literature, as R. points out. There are also numerous allusions in the *Jataka* to superstitions, charms, incantations, etc.

Sarasin (F. u. P.) *Die Steinzeit der Weddas*. (Globus, Brnshwg., 1907, xci, 255-256.) Brief letter announcing the discovery in Nilgala, the center of the Vedda country, of chips, knives, arrowheads, scrapers, and other stone implements, proving fully a stone age for this interesting primitive people. In these caves and holes has thus been found the evidence of a stone age for the prehistoric Veddas.

Spoer (Mrs H. H.) The powers of evil in Jerusalem. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, xviii, 54-76). Treats of folk-lore of water and the bath, invocation of name of God against evil spirits, *jinn*s, Christian and Moslem bath-formulæ, *jinn*s and their doings, sacrifice, annual (Moslem) pilgrimage to the shrine of Moses in the desert of Judea, use of "revenge image" for bewitching by Arabs, mandrake, high-places and standing stones, spirits and apparitions under trees, sacred trees, amulets, Jewish folk-lore concerning *jinn*s, divination, children's games, "Solomon's quarries," "tomb of Rachel," etc.

Turner (J. S.) Mencius. (J. Trans. Vict. Inst., Lond., 1907, xxxix, 255-269.) Outlines the teachings of the Chinese philosopher (d. 288 B.C.), particularly his doctrine of the original and inherent goodness of human nature.

White (G. E.) Survivals of primitive religion among the people of Asia Minor. (Ibid., 146-166, 2 pl.) In Asia Minor both Mohammedanism and Christianity carry with them much of old heathen belief. In the Oriental churches the Trinity is practically the Father, the Son, and the Virgin Mary — this due to the domination of belief in the mother principle in the divine nature. Sacrifice still holds a large place in the religion of the people. The lore of the saints (St George is venerated by Armenians, Greeks, and Turks alike; shrines once Mohammedan and now Christian, and vice-versa) is paralleled by lore of *jinn*s and evil spirits. Belief in the "evil eye" is general. Religious festivals on mountain-tops in summer are held by Armenians as well as Greeks, and there

are perceptible "traces of a primitive agricultural religious year." Luck and prognostics of all sorts are believed in.

INDONESIA, AUSTRALASIA, POLYNESIA

Edge-artington (T. W.) Ingava, chief of Rubiana, Solomon islands, died 1906. (Man, Lond., 1907, vii, 22-23, 1 fig.) Describes briefly the funeral of the chief. Mourning lasts 100 days, though not observed so strictly as formerly.

— A New Zealand box, waka. (Ibid., 33, 1 pl., 1 fig.) Brief description of a *waka huia*, or "feather box," of apparently great age and showing evidence of having been worked on with stone tools. Possibly used for storing greenstone meres, etc.

van Gennep (A.) Questions australiennes. (Ibid., 23-24.) Replies to a critique by A. Lang and discusses the primitive Australian theories of generation.

Howitt (A. W.) The native tribes of Southeast Australia. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, xviii, 166-186.) Reply to and critique of previous article by Mr N. W. Thomas. Argues that the classificatory system is closely connected with *pirraura* marriage. The *tippa-malku* is "not a classificatory term, but defines the relation between two individuals." Dr H. considers that the *noa* relationship "restricted the range of an earlier and wider license to the present limits of the *pirraura* marriage." Preceding this wider license was a period of promiscuity. The "group mother" is also discussed. Dr Howitt died March 8, 1908.

Krämer (A.) Zur Tatauierung der Mentawai-Insulaner. (A. f. Anthropol., Brnshwg., 1907, N. F., vi, 36-41, 5 fgs.) Describes tattooing (breast, belly, back, leg, arm, hand, etc.), among the Mentawai islanders, gives native technical terms with interpretations, etc. The locality concerned is Pagh. K. compares his observations with those of Volz — he considers incorrect the statement of V. that these islanders are very dirty and have "flat feet."

Krause (F.) Zur Ethnographie der Insel Nissau. (Jhrb. d. städt. Mus. f. Völk. zu Leipzig, 1906 [1907], 1, 44-159, 126 fgs.) Based on the Uhlig collection from Nissau, an island in the Solomon group, now in the museum. Treats of name, geography, people (northernmost outlier of dark Melanesians; mixed with

Polynesians; probably from Buka originally), population (about 1,500), tribes (7 districts, a tribe in each), political relations (class-distinctions and slaves unknown), forms of greeting (few, due to lack of class-distinctions), law, war, family and marriage, disease, death, religion, "magic," tabu, secret societies (lacking), language (dialectic differences only), houses and villages, housebuilding, kitchen utensils, food and its preparation, tobacco and betel-nut, clothing and ornaments (combs; ear, forehead, neck, nose, breast ornaments; armlets, belts, hip-girdles; rain caps and cloaks), painting, tattooing, and artificial mutilations (ear and nose boring; no circumcision), weapons (pp. 98-124), fishing and other implements, boats and other means of transportation, manufactures (shell money; no native pottery; basketry, weaving, etc.), musical instruments (drums, flutes, signal shell), dance (and dance clubs), masks of two sorts, festivals (death, house-finishing, boat-building, harvest ceremonies), trade and commerce (several sorts of currency), etc. The island of Nissan is important as the northernmost representative of the culture-area of the N. W. Solomon ids., and forms a notable link in the intercourse between these and Bismarck group.

Lang (A.) Australia: Prayer. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 67-69.) Reply to Marett (q. v.) regarding prayer among the Australian aborigines as reported by Mrs Langloh Parker.

— Conceptional totemism and exogamy. (Ibid., 88-90.) Discusses A. van Gennep's "conceptional" theory of totemism as set forth in his *Mythes et légendes d'Australie* (Paris, 1906).

Marett (R. R.) Australia: Prayer. (Ibid., 2-3.) Questions the validity of the cases of prayer among the native Australians cited by Mrs Langloh Parker. Suggests "coloring."

Schoeppel (F. A.) Kommerzielles Handbuch von Niederländisch-Indien. (Abh. d. K. K. Geogr. Ges. in Wien, 1907, VI, 2, 1-X, 1-301, 26 pl., 2 maps.) Pages 1-34 of this "Handbook of the Dutch Indies" treat of population, native and immigrant. No Negrito tribe of pure type has yet been shown to exist in Dutch India,—such alleged "black" tribes turn out to be always very mixed. At pages 1-27 is an interesting general account of the aborigines, their divisions according to languages, religion and

civilization, character and life. Brief sections follow on the Arabs, Chinese, and Europeans. On pages 202-211 are considered the art industries of the natives—architecture (temple ruins of Java), textiles (in particular *batik*), leather work (figures for puppet-shows are a Javanese specialty), carving, etc. The native population of the Dutch Indies increased 1880-1885 10.9 per cent., 1885-1890, 11.4 per cent. and 1895-1900 the increase was 3,015,186. Of the alphabets in use the Javanese-Bali, Batak, Redjang-Lampong, Macassar-Buginese-Endeh-Bimanese, are of Hindu origin; Atjeh and Ternate, Arabic; and the Roman alphabet has been introduced among some tribes (p. 9). Hindu and Arab influences in religion have been important and "a large part of the culture of the natives of the Archipelago is of Hindu-Javanese origin." Dr S. does not take a high view of the character of the Malayan peoples. The Arabs of the Dutch Indies came chiefly from Hadramant (E. Arabia) and brought no women with them, marrying Malay women of the country. The Chinese have not mingled so much with the natives, and the author considers a general mixture improbable. The European-Malay mixture (mostly illegitimate) has in many places already affected the physical and even the mental type of the European population (p. 29).

Seidel (H.) Die politische und wirtschaftliche Lage auf den Neuen Hebriiden. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, XCI, 261-264, 280-285, 5 fgs.) Discusses the political and economic relations of the New Hebrides. Contains some notes on the aborigines (physical characters, houses, canoes), missionary efforts, etc.

Thomas (N. W.) Australian marriage customs. (Folk-Lore, Lond., 1907, XVIII, 306-318.) Reply to and criticism of previous article by Dr A. W. Howitt. Discusses terminology, theory of social evolution, origin of marital terms, meaning of *maian-bra* and *kandri*, and area of *pirraura* custom.

Woodford (C. M.) Notes on Rennell island. (Ibid., 33-37, 4 fgs.) Treats briefly of habitat, origin (probably castaways from the N. of Santa Cruz), clothing, weapons, tree-cutting, tattooing, etc. The numerals 1-10 and a few other words (p. 37) indicate the Polynesian origin of the language. The natives do not understand the use of tobacco, and

have now arrived at the "hoop-iron age."

AMERICA

Balfour (H.) Haida portrait-mask. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 1-2, 1 pl.) Describes a mask carved from a solid block of wood some 40 years ago by a Haida Indian, intended to be a portrait of his wife, and "a good likeness." This mask is now in the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford.

Batres (L.) Les fouilles opérées à Téotihuacan. (Congr. Int. d. Amér., xv^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 279-282.) Describes excavations begun in 1904 under auspices of Mexican government, Pyramid and Temple of the Sun in particular. The "city" appears to have been destroyed by fire. The excavations so far "have revealed magnificent archeological treasures."

Boas (F.) Notes on the Ponka Grammar. (Ibid., 317-337.) Outlines the grammar of the Ponka language of the Siouan stock, richer in morphology than the Dakota. Articles (inanimate, animate, and indefinite), demonstrative, personal, and possessive pronouns, the verb (instrumental, locative prefixes; pronominal forms, indirect object, particles, etc.), are cited and explained. In Ponka the irregularities of the verb are much greater than in Dakota, and the wealth of form in the article is phenomenal.

Breton (A.) The wall paintings at Chichen-Itza. (Ibid., 165-169.) Describes briefly paintings, method (evidence of two artists, one careful and methodical, the other more impetuous), colors (two reds, two blues, four greens, yellow, white, black, purplish tint, and various tones of flesh color), etc. Different race-types are represented. Scenes of sacrifice and of war are figured and some personages are painted life-size. To the *graffiti* of the ancient devotees have been added names of the local tourists. Carelessness of copyists has injured some of the paintings.

Bushnell (D. I., Jr.) Primitive salt-making in the Mississippi valley. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 17-21, 1 pl., 5 fgs.) Describes, with account of pottery, implements (stone, bone), animal remains, shells, etc. (probably refuse-heaps etc.), found in a very interesting and extensive salt-making site, near the village of Kimmswick, Jefferson Co., Missouri. It had probably been abandoned before

the arrival of the French in Louisiana, and was similar to the site on Black river referred to by Du Pratz. At Kimmswick no objects of European workmanship were found in either the superstratum or the stone-lined graves near by.

Chamberlain (A. F.) South American linguistic stocks. (Congr. Int. d. Amér., xv^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 187-204.) Points out need of map of distribution of S. American stocks (since completed by the author); discusses recent classifications. Gives list of 83 stocks with locations, etc.

Charency (Cte. de) Deux contes des Indiens Chontales. (Ibid., 307-316.) French text of two tales ("Fourteen forces, or the godson of the brother," and "Juan Clapi, or Ashes John" collected among the Chontal Indians of Oaxaca by F. E. Belmar. Both stories are perhaps more European than aboriginal, the second belonging in the Cinderella cycle, though very distantly.

De Cora (Angel) An effort to encourage Indian art. (Ibid., 205-209.) Argues against the "attempt to transform the Indians into a brown Caucasian within the space of five years or a little more." Criticizes exhibits of Indian school work done under dominance of white ideas; points out good results achieved when "young Indians recognized themselves as such and came into their own."

Dionne (N. E.) Les langues sauvages du Canada et l'oraison dominicale. (Ibid., 211-216.) Prints side by side and points out differences between the translations of the Lord's Prayer in the language of the Montagnais Indians by Father Le Jeune in 1634 and Father La Brosse in 1767. The differences "indicate rather a progress in the language than an inconsistency in the way of speaking."

Dixon (R. B.) Linguistic relationships within the Shasta-Achomawi stock. (Ibid., 255-263.) Treats of the lexical and grammatical differences among the various languages (Shasta, Achomawi, Atsugewi, New River, Konomihu, and Okwanutcu, the last a dialect of Shasta) of this stock. In the Achomawi and Atsugewi 35 per cent. of the vocabulary are alike, the remaining two-thirds being radically distinct; and but 15 per cent. of the Shasta vocabulary is represented in the Achomawi-Atsugewi. The New River agrees with Achomawi-Atsugewi in c. 8 per cent., and with Shasta in

ca. 16 per cent. The limit of difference is reached in the Konomihu. In this stock striking grammatical variations also occur, particularly in the pronouns and verbal forms. According to Dr D., "the great linguistic and considerable cultural complexity of this whole California-Oregon region is due to progressive differentiation, rather than to the crowding into this restricted area of remnants of originally discrete stocks. See *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1905, N. S., VII, 213-217.

Evans (O. H.) On pottery fragments found at Taltal, northern Chile. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 65-66, 1 pl.) From graves excavated in the raised beaches of Taltal three classes of pottery have been taken, all of which were probably of local origin—Peruvian black ware is wanting and there is "a total absence of any attempt at molded ornament." The ornamentation is painted on outside and inside with black pigment, the commonest design being the freehand spiral. On two fragments the guanaco is pictured.

Gagnon (A.) Origine de la civilisation de l'Amérique précolombienne. (Cong. Int. d. Amér., xv^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 171-178.) From analogies of architecture, ornamentation, social organization, etc., the author attributes the pre-Columbian civilization to the "Cushites" of S. W. Asia, Chaldea, and Assyria, who reached the New World by way of S. E. Asia, Malaysia, Polynesia.

Jetté (J.) On the language of the Ten'a. (Man, Lond., 1907, VII, 51-56.) Treats of phonetics (alphabet and sounds, laws of euphony), grammatical generalities, etc., of the Ten'a, an Athapaskan language spoken in four dialects in the Anvik-Tanana region of Alaska, 62°-67° N. lat., 149°-166° W. long.

Kunz (G. F.) New observations on the occurrences of precious stones of archeological interest in America. (Congr. Int. d. Amér. xv^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 289-305.) Notes on turquoise (in southern Mexico chalchihuitl is jade) and its occurrence in N. and S. America, nephrite, jade and jadeite, beryl (from an Indian grave in N. Carolina), chalcedony, obsidian (New Mexican locality 60 miles from the well-known one at Pachuca), amber (from Santo Domingo; natives said to have burned it in their religious rites), catlinite, etc.

Lehmann (W.) Altmexikanische Mo-

saiken im Kgl. Museum für Völkerkunde zu Berlin. (Ibid., 339-349, 4 figs.) Describes a double-jaguar from the collection of A. v. Humboldt and a jaguar head from the Bevern collection, both now in the Royal Ethnological Museum, Berlin. Of such ancient Mexican and Central American mosaics but 23 exist in European museums. The Berlin Museum possesses also a mosaic skull-mask.

— *Ergebnisse und Aufgaben der mexikanischen Forschung.* (A. f. Anthropol., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 113-168, 2 pl.) Résumés results and problems of Mexican anthropology, philology, and ethnology, with full bibliographical references and estimates of value of various authorities. L. believes man to be so old in America as to be practically autochthonous (there has been no contact between the Old World and the New from the earliest times). The physical anthropology of the Mexican Indians is in a very unsatisfactory state (the "American race" was unitary only at the beginning). Among the languages of Mexico of independent stocks are Otomi (the Otomis are thought by some to represent the real aborigines of the country), Totonaco, Tarasco, Mixteco-Zapoteco, Mixé-Zoque, Huave, etc. The Huasteco is perhaps the oldest member of the Mayan family. Some of the tribes in ancient Mexico belonged with the Mayan culture-group. At pages 149-166 Dr L. discusses climate, material culture, sociology, intellectual culture, etc. He sees in the "Toltecs" a Nahua people, from whom both Mexican and Mayan peoples received their culture.

Lejeal (L.) et **Boman** (E.) La question Calchaquie. (Cong. Int. d. Amér., xv^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 179-186.) Treats of the historical and ethnic geography of the Calchaquis, the monuments, ethnographic material, etc., of the Calchaqui region, the history and linguistics of the Ando-Peruvian area, etc. The conclusions reached are that the Calchaqui culture is really a Diaguito culture; that the Diaguito culture in almost all its details belongs archeologically with the great pre-Columbian civilization of Peru; that no distinct "Calchaqui race" existed, and no relationship of the so-called "Calchaquis" to the Pueblos Indians of N. America can be maintained.

Lemoine (Père) Le génie de la langue

- Algonquine. (Ibid., 225-242.) Outlines the grammar (noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, and verbal particles) of the Algonkin, spoken at the Lake of the Two Mountains, Maniwaki, etc., at lakes Barrière, Victoria, Temiskaming, and Abitibi; at Grassy Lake, Golden Lake, and at Mattawa. According to Father L. the elementary words of Algonkin are as short as those of French; the language is really neither monosyllabic nor sesquipedalian. This language was studied earlier by Cuog.
- Mavor** (J.) The Eskimo of the Mackenzie river. (Univ. Mo., Toronto, 1908, VIII, 142-145.) Notes on the Kogmollik and other Eskimo of the coast east and west of the Mackenzie, based on letters of V. Stefansson, name, type, etc. Their numbers have seriously diminished. The Nunatama are "inland, deer-hunting Eskimo."
- Ostermann** (L.) The Navaho noun. (Congr. Int. d. Amér.; XV^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 243-254.) Treats of Navaho nouns from the etymological standpoint (4 classes: radical, verbal, composite, foreign, — radical nouns are of one or more syllables; grammatically no grammatical gender; but larger, robuster things are often styled male; and weaker, gentler, etc., female; personifications rare; no special forms for plural, — terms of relationship, however, seem to have separate forms; declension; augmentation and diminution expressed by adding adjectives; homonyms and synonyms scarce; pronouns of address), etc. Certain Navaho nouns in particular are also discussed: terms for *wagon, locomotive, nickel, dime, iron, house, paper*, etc.
- Rivet** (—) Les Indiens Jibaros. Étude géographique, historique et ethnographique. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, XVIII, 333-368, 9 fgs.) First part of a valuable monograph on the Jivaro Indians of Ecuador, with abundant bibliographical references, map, etc. The name (Xivaro, Xibaro in 1651, with many varieties since), habitat (region of rivers Santiago, Morona, and Pastaza), history and mission efforts, geographical distribution (list of numerous tribes), population (ca. 20,000), physical characters (stature below average, skull sub-brachycephalic; body-painting), material life (dress simple; 3 sorts of "crowns"; ear-rings, necklaces, belts, etc.), are discussed. Dr R.'s study is a welcome addition to the literature of the Jivaran stock.
- Sapper** (K.) Grenada. (Globus, Brnschw., 1907, XCI, 233-239, 4 fgs.) Contains a few notes on the negro population.
- Choles und Chorties. (Congr. Int. d. Amér. XV^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 423-438, map.) Treats of the past distribution of the Chol and Chorti language. The speakers of Chol and Chorti in Central America now number 20,000, the related Chisequeños, Lanquineros, and Cahaboneros 10,000. Dr S. thinks that the Lacandones and Acalones of the 16th and 17th centuries also spoke Chol. The Chol-speaking Lacandones of eastern Chiapas have had their place taken by Mayas bearing the name of Lacandones. The Choles of British Honduras are completely extinct.
- Vocabular in Chorti, Chol und Pocoman von Jilotepeque. (Ibid., 440-465.) Vocabulary of some 270 words in parallel columns, numerals, pronouns, conjugation, and sentences in Chorti and Pocomam. The closeness of the Chol of Chiapas and the Chorti of eastern Guatemala is seen from these vocabularies. They are both dialects of Maya, as is Pocomam.
- Schmidt** (M.) Besondere Geflechtsart der Indianer am Ucayalgebiet. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 270-281, 2 pl., 11 fgs.) Treats of the weaving-art of the Conibo and Cocama Indians of the Ucayali region of Peru, as exemplified in their cotton arm-bands, bow-covers, ponchos, etc.; also painted and incised ornaments on pottery, etc. The weaving apparatus is also described and figured.
- Seler** (E.) Die Wandskulpturen im Tempel des Pulquegottes von Tepoztlan. (Congr. Int. d. Amér., XV^e Sess., Québec, 1906 [1907], II, 351-379, 8 fgs.) Treats of the pulque-god Tepoztecatl, his temple at Tepoztlan (a small but typical ancient Mexican provincial sanctuary), and the numerous wall-sculptures with which it was adorned — reliefs, symbols, hieroglyphs, etc. According to Dr S. the pulque deities are moon deities. The 18 symbols represent the 18 festivals of the years, a north and a south series.
- Die Monumente von Huilocintla im Canton Tuxpan, des Staates Vera Cruz. (Ibid., 381-389, 3 fgs.) Describes two reliefs from Huilocintla, one of which is

now at the Colegio Preparatorio of Jalapa, the other (its counterpart) in the Hacienda San Isidro, Tuxpan. From study of the figures and symbols Dr S. concludes that the god represented (*ce ocelotl*, "one jaguar") is either Quetzalcoatl himself or one of his incarnations.

— Einige fein bemalte alte Thongefässe der Dr Sologuren'schen Sammlung aus Nochistlan und Cuicatlan im Staate Oaxaca. (Ibid., 391-403, 6 fgs.) Treats of some finely colored and painted figures on old clay vessels from Nochistlan and Cuicatlan belonging to the Sologuren collection of Zapotec antiquities. One vessel has figures of the gods Quetzalcoatl and Tonacatecutli, the one associated with a temple, the other with a mountain (the mythical home of the tribes). Another vessel has heads of the death, fire, and sun gods, representing the four cardinal directions. The vessels from Cuicatlan present another and ruder type of art, and have a band of ornamentation of human faces, borrowed apparently from textile or weaving patterns. These vessels deserve careful study.

— Bericht über die chemische und physikalische Untersuchung einer Mexikanischen Kupferaxt. (Ibid., 405-412, 4 fgs.) Gives details of the chemical and physical examination of an old Mexican copper axe from the neighborhood of Tlaxiaco (Mixteca Alta). The almost pure copper of this axe appears to have been cast, and in part worked when cold. No traces of tin were found; silver was present .13 per cent. and zinc .17 per cent. Iron was not known to the ancient Mexicans.

— Studien in den Ruinen von Yucatan. (Ibid., 413-422, 6 fgs.) Treats of the Casa del Adivino, Casa de Monjas, Casa de Tortugas, Casa del Gobernador, etc., at Uxmal; the Casa de las Monjas, Castillo, Caracol, etc., at Chich'en itzá. The Caracol type is known elsewhere only from Mayapan. Dr S. thinks that in Chich'en itzá a people of Mexican stock was long dominant—a fact indicated by the character of the figures of the monuments.

Tozzer (A. M.) Survivals of ancient forms of culture among the Mayas of Yucatan and the Lacandones of Chiapas. (Ibid. 283-288.) The Lacandones "make pilgrimages to the ruins in their midst, and carry with them their incense-burners, in which they offer incense and gifts of food and drink to the gods of the race who are supposed to inhabit the ruins." The "renewal of the incense burners" is a clear survival of a rite mentioned by Landa, even in minor details. Piercing the ear with a stone knife, placing the body over the burning incense are still practised. The names and attributes of many of the old gods survive. So far, however, these people furnish no one capable of giving aid in deciphering the hieroglyphs. This subject is treated further by Dr T. in his monograph on the Mayas and Lacandones.

Trebitsch (R.) Die "blauen Geburtsflecke" bei den Eskimos in Westgrönland. (A. f. Anthrop., Brnschw., 1907, N. F., VI, 237-242, 7 fgs.) Describes 14 cases (Godhaab 8, Egedesminde 3, Upernivik 3) of "Mongolian spots," observed by him in the summer of 1906 among the Eskimo of West Greenland. Of these 5 were girls, and 2 adult men of pure stock; of the children 6 were of mixed race. Dr T. confirms the occurrence of these spots in infants, older children, and even adults, in the *regio sacralis* and adjacent parts. They appear earlier in the lighter-pigmented than in the darker Eskimo. Dr T. inclines to look on them as a race mark.

Verneau (R.) Les nouveaux documents anthropologiques rapportés de l'Équateur par le Dr Rivet. (L'Anthropologie, Paris, 1907, XVIII, 146-155, 26 fgs.) Notes on the human remains (350 skulls of 3 types; 150 femurs), numerous stone and bronze objects (axes, clubs, etc.), clay and lava vessels, pottery, ornaments, etc., brought by Dr Rivet from the Andean region of Ecuador. Interesting are an anthropomorphic terra-cotta vase from the Napo, a stone idol suggestive of the sculptures of the French dolmens, etc.